

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 4 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 27th January, 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd January, refer-

**Circulation,
415 copies.**

Transmission of petitions
to Parliament in support
of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill
for the reform of the
Indian Legislative Coun-
cils.

ring to the suggestion made by Mr.
Bradlaugh in his Bombay speech, that
petitions should be sent to Parliament
from this country in support of his
Bill for the reform of the Indian Legis-

lative Councils, urges that natives should lose no time in for-
warding such petitions; and gives for their information and
guidance the draft of a petition and the necessary instructions
as to the mode in which the petitions should be pre-
pared and transmitted. There are hundreds of men in Eng-
land who are ready to agitate for the redress of the grievances
of the population of this country, and it is the duty of natives
to strengthen their hands. At least one petition should be sent
from each tahsíl. [The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th
January publishes a similar article on the subject.]

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd January, and

**Circulation,
415 copies.**

Subscriptions raised at
the Bombay National Con-
gress.

the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th
idem, publish a full list of the sub-
scriptions raised at the Bombay National

Congress on behalf of the English Agency and the Congress

funds. The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 65,405-11-7, of which Rs. 9,179-11-7 were at once paid.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 20th January, gives Prince Albert Victor's an account of His Royal Highness visit to Benares. Prince Albert Victor's visit to Benares, and refers to the proceedings of the meeting of the Brahmā-mritavarshini Sabha held on the 15th idem. The Sabha offered prayers on behalf of Her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family, and founded a scholarship in the Sanskrit Vaidic School in honour of the Prince's visit. The Sabha will also publish a Sanskrit letter-writer, which will be dedicated to His Royal Highness.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, welcomes Prince Albert Victor to Lucknow, and is glad to notice that the Municipal Board was to distribute 1,000 blankets among the poor on the 19th idem in honour of the Prince's visit. The men who will receive the blankets are sure to pray for His Royal Highness' long life. It is a matter of satisfaction that Rāja Amir Hasan Khān has resolved to spend Rs. 1,001 in alms to the poor in honour of the occasion. [The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 20th and 23rd January, welcomes the Prince and gives an account of his visit to Lucknow.]

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 19th and 22nd January, publishes a brief account of the Durbhanga temple case, as given by a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta, and observes that the case reminds the people of the days of the tyrannical Muhammadan kings of this country. It is a matter of deep regret that such unfortunate incidents should occur under British rule. But some negligent individual officials and the system of recruiting the public service, and not Government, are to blame. The officials who had a hand in the demolition of the temple were all Musalmāns. Had there been a single Hindu official

in the district, and had the local authorities acted with caution and sagacity, the catastrophe would have been avoided. Mr. Ahmad, the Joint Magistrate, showed little foresight in passing orders on a one-sided report. He should have first made a careful local inquiry and heard both sides. A Muhammadan official should be as careful in giving orders for the demolition of a Hindu temple as he would be in the case of a Muhammadan mosque. If Municipal Boards make an improper use of their powers like the Durbhanga Municipality, Government will never increase their powers. The unfortunate case is a sad commentary on the way in which new Acts are quietly framed and passed in this country. The people, as a rule, are quite ignorant of their contents, and do not even know when they were passed. The widest publicity should be given to every Act and rule. The Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board had the temple, which was a very old one, pulled down, simply because Bábu Ishwari Prasad Singh, who had rebuilt the temple, had not perviously obtained permission from the Board; the building was completed in three months, but the Municipal officials remained silent during that long period and interfered only after the building had been consecrated. The destruction was effected with undue celerity, and it is believed that even sweepers were employed in the work of demolition. The Hindu members of the Board requested the Vice-Chairman to suspend the demolition, and Bábu Ishwari Prasad Singh sent telegrams to the higher authorities, but in vain. The Bábu is, no doubt, to blame for not obtaining permission from the Board for rebuilding the temple. But as the temple was situated in a remote position, and in no way interfered with the public health or convenience, and even no private house was situated in its neighbourhood, the demolition of the temple, which has occasioned widespread grief among the Hindu community, was unjustifiable. If the version of the story as given in native newspapers is correct, the proceeding is really calculated to remind the people of the days of Aurangzeb's rule, as has been justly observed by a correspondent. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Hindus of Durbhanga quietly bore the insult and committed no riots. The *Hindustán* is not inclined to ascribe the action of the Muhammadan officials to malice

and prejudice, but it cannot refrain from condemning their proceedings as most unfair and unjust. Its correspondent thinks that the authorities, including Sir Steuart Bayley, have instigated the outrage as an insult to the Mahárája of Durbhanga, who sympathizes with the Congress, and with a view to excite religious animosity between the Hindus and Musalmáns. The *Hindustán* hopes that its correspondent is mistaken, and that Sir Steuart Bayley will make a thorough inquiry into the case, and reprimand and punish those officials who are to blame. As the failure on Babu Ishwari Prasad's part to apply to the Board for permission was due to ignorance and not to any evil motives, the Board should have taken a very lenient view of his omission.

Circulation,
415 copies.

A Hindu correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd January, writing from Durbhanga, says that all India is at a loss to understand what has induced the authorities to demolish a Hindu temple one hundred years old in Durbhanga. But the cause is not far to seek. The National Congress is responsible for the demolition of the temple. The British rule did not exist in this country, as it were, on the day the outrage was committed. The men who protested were at once apprehended by the police, the temple was razed to the ground, and the Local Government did not even acknowledge the telegrams sent to it on the subject. The destruction of the temple is due to the Mahárája of Durbhanga's expression of sympathy with the Congress. Sir Steuart Bayley's Government has played the part of Aurangzeb overtly, by way of revenge. The unfortunate incident is intended to show that natives can win the good-will of the authorities neither by flattery nor by the growth of unity among the different classes of the community; the authorities had the temple demolished by Musalmáns with a view to bring about an *émeute* between the two communities, and thus to belie the statement of the Congressists as to the existence of good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmáns. Sir Steuart Bayley himself, and not Mr. Ahmad or the Municipal Board, is responsible for the outrage. The subject appears to have been under the consideration of the authorities for some months

past, and His Honor was evidently privy to the plot, otherwise he would have acknowledged the telegrams. The secret object of the officials in wounding the feelings of the Hindús was to force them to commit riots, which might give them an opportunity for inflicting severe punishment on them. But the Hindús are not so foolish as to court their ruin in that way. They would remain quiet even if all the buildings in Durbhanga were destroyed. The Congress has been stigmatised as a revolutionary movement, but any unprejudiced man will admit that the high-handed Government officials themselves, and not the Congress, are endeavouring to sow the seeds of sedition in the country. The sooner the Congress ceases to exist, the better, because the officials are so dead against it that they do not hesitate even to demolish the sacred buildings of the people with a view to suppress it. The writer does not think that Government will do justice to the Hindús, and is afraid that his communication will not even be published by the *Hindustán*, to which he has addressed it.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th January, observes that

Pay and position of Assistant Surgeons.

every unprejudiced man will readily admit that European Civil Surgeons cannot treat native patients so well as the native Assistant Surgeons, who are acquainted with their temper. The late Dr. Parke, the well-known Professor at Natal, declared that European doctors did not know the temper of natives, and could not properly treat those diseases which prevailed only in a hot country. A European Civil Surgeon is placed in medical charge of a district simply for the benefit of a handful of European officials there; but such a measure is a great injustice to the native population of the district. The appointment of European Surgeons to the charge of regiments of native soldiers is a great mistake. European Surgeons cannot properly treat even European soldiers located in this country, as they are exposed here to diseases peculiar to a hot climate. Hence it is necessary that the services of native Assistant Surgeons should be utilized more largely than at present, and that their pay and position should be improved. When a Civil Surgeon goes on leave, the Assistant Surgeon in the district is sometimes appointed his *locum tenens*, but he is placed under

Circulation,
240 copies.

the nominal supervision of the Civil Surgeon of a neighbouring district. The practice is an unmerited slur on Assistant Surgeons. The prospects of Assistant Surgeons should be improved by the creation of a Statutory Medical Service on the lines of the Statutory Civil Service.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th January, expresses regret at the immense loss of life caused

Vaccination.

by small-pox last year, and calls upon the landlords and other influential persons in the interior of districts to encourage vaccination. Last year there was a general complaint in the Bara Banki district that the lymph supplied to the vaccinators was bad. It is to be hoped that better lymph will be supplied this year.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, regrets to say that the year 1889, too, has passed away, but that the doors of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Agra still remain

Alleged need for the appointment of a Subordinate Judge at Agra.

unopened. Government has, no doubt, effected a small saving by allowing the post to remain unfilled so long; but one officer cannot perform the duties of two officers, with the necessary promptitude, and consequently civil suits are repeatedly postponed, to the great inconvenience, expense and harassment of the people.

Circulation,
550 copies

The *Fitnah* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th January, publishes a cartoon in which India is represented as a man reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation, and wearing only a cap and the loin-cloth, and Government as a European holding a club in his left hand. The European tells the native that the income tax will be made permanent; the native protests: the European rejoins that he shall be reduced to a state of beggary, and orders him to hold his tongue.

The income tax.

Circulation,
76 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th January, complains that the people at Almora are exposed to much inconvenience in connection with copper coin. Two kinds of copper coin, viz., the Government pice and the Mansuri pice, are current there. The villagers, who bring fuel and other such things

The alleged inconvenience felt by the people in connection with copper coin at Almora.

to the city for sale, accept only the Government pice, but there is a scarcity of such pice at Almora ; the rate of the Mansuri pice, which fluctuates from time to time, is 128 pice per rupee at present, but the money-changers do not supply the pice at that rate. It would be well if the treasury at Almora were supplied by Government with a large quantity of Government pice, and if the treasury freely issued such pice at the usual rate and received the Mansuri pice at 128 per rupee. The Mansuri pice received in the treasury should not be reissued, but should be sent to the Mint to be converted into current pice. The operation would put Government to no loss, while in a short time the scarcity of the Government pice would be removed and the use of the other coin would be discontinued.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th January,

Circulation,
300 copies.

The next census.

adverting to the next census, urges that the opportunity should be taken

to find out the number of child-widows and widowers in the different classes of the native community, and to ascertain in what classes widows are remarried. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* approves of the proposal made by the Social Conference at Bombay that steps should be taken to encourage the registration of marriages among Hindus.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 20th January, ob-

Comments on the case of a European who caused the death of a native at Secundrabad ; and on the alleged ill-treatment of the people by native officials.

serves that a native was kicked to death by a European at Secundrabad. The Magistrate fined the offender Rs. 100, but the fine was doubled by the President (*sic*). The unjust partiality

shown by the Magistrate to the accused cannot but be viewed with deep regret. The native Magistrates should take a lesson from the European Magistrates, and should not deal with their countrymen with undue severity. Had there been no European officers to check and control the unjust and high-handed proceedings of native officials, the condition of the people would have been still worse than at present. The aims and objects of the National Congress are calculated to promote the welfare of the people, and deserve to be supported by every native ; but the *Najmu-l-Hind* does not support the

movement simply because it is afraid that if natives were entrusted with greater powers they might still more oppress the people.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th January, refers to the principal arguments urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins in support of the Bill introduced by him to amend Act XXV of 1867, and observes that the measure shows that the official members of the Legislative Council can see not only by day but also by night. Indeed, they are so keen-sighted that they can thread a needle in the dark. They are as ready to protect the smallest interests of Government as they are indifferent to the greatest welfare of the people. Act XXV of 1867 already provides that Government will pay the price of a book after it has satisfied itself that the price demanded is proper. But Mr. Hutchins thinks that Government cannot take the trouble to inquire into the price of a book, and proposes that copies of books should be supplied by publishers free of charge. The Bill is sure to be passed, as there is no representative of the people in the Council to oppose it. Since the passing of the Official Secrets Act, the introduction of the new Bill is a second attack on the printing presses. The measure is of no political importance, but will press heavily on the native publishers of books, whose condition is very unsatisfactory. In answer to Mr. Hutchins' arguments, the *Hindustán* observes that natives heartily desire the introduction of the laws of the United Kingdom in this country; they even desire that this country should be made an integral portion of that kingdom. Is it just that the Government of India should be solicitous to adopt an unimportant English enactment which is profitable only to itself, but should shrink from adopting the more important laws which would promote the interests of the people? The time has arrived for Indian publishers to supply books to Government free of charge, like the English publishers; but the other English laws, favourable to the people, cannot yet be introduced into this country. Can there be any comparison between the press of England and that of India? If the operation of the English statutes can be extended to this

country, the Indian press should be granted the privileges of the press in England. If there is no longer the same necessity for the preservation of Indian books as it was in 1867, Government may purchase only one instead of three copies. In that case it would be saved the price of two copies, and there would accumulate no heap of rubbish in its offices. The publishers may present copies of their books to their friends, but Government is not justified in demanding any copies free of charge on that ground. The supply of copies of books to Government free of charge can be no return for the grant of copyright. If Government wants any remuneration for the grant of that right, it had better fix a fee for it. Have not the publishers to make applications for copyrights on stamped paper? Evidently such arguments cannot justify Government in requiring the publishers to supply any copies of their books to it free of charge. If any publishers have charged Government more than the ordinary price of their books, its officials should not pay the price of any book without satisfying themselves that the price is just and reasonable, as was the opinion of Mr. Hobhouse. In reply to the reports of the Local Governments, briefly referred to by Mr. Hutchins in his speech, the *Hindustán* observes that Government should take unbound copies, paying for them at the rates fixed for the general public. The price should not be paid without an inquiry being made as to its correctness. Copies of new editions should not be received unless any important alterations and additions have been made. Similarly no charts should be purchased if they are of no use to Government.

The *Hilál* (Moradabad), of the 25th January, in commenting upon the Bill, observes that Government, being the lord of the lives and property of the people, can take anything from them it pleases. But the time has not yet arrived for the extension of the laws of England to this country. It does not befit the just and civilized British Government to take anything from the people free of charge. The number of publishers who have deceived Government in the matter of price of books must be very small, hardly one per cent., and it

Circulation,
125 copies.

is unfair that 99 innocent men should suffer for the faults of one man. Many school books are published by Government officials on behalf of Government and are sold at high prices. Boys who cannot afford to buy the books are obliged to leave school and discontinue their studies. If any publishers have taken high prices from Government it may warn them for the future, but it is by no means justified in compelling all publishers to supply copies of their books free of charge. The District Magistrates should pay for the books after making inquiries through the tahsildárs as to the adequate price of the books. In that case both Government and the publishers would be saved from loss.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, condemns the proposed amendment of Act XXV of 1867, on the ground that

The same.

the proposal is opposed to the general policy of Government, which does not take anything from the people without paying the price; will press hard on the authors and printers whose condition, as a rule, is unsatisfactory; and will sometimes induce the publishers to refrain from making over copies of their books to the Magistrates, to escape loss. The total amount which Government has to pay every year on account of the price of the books is very small and can be no burden to the Imperial treasury. Nothing could be more unjust than to punish all publishers for the faults of a few who have cheated Government. If Government does not like to pay the price of books, it need not take any copies for its libraries. Authors used to receive large rewards from the former Indian kings on presenting copies of their books to the latter. As natives have not yet entirely forgotten the old customs, the proposal regarding the supply of books to Government free of charge will be very unpalatable to them. Hence it is to be hoped that Government will not sanction such a proposal. Of course steps should be taken to prevent any publishers from deceiving Government in future. If Government has fully made up its mind to pass Mr. Hutchins' Bill, it should exempt the owners of presses from the income tax, otherwise they will be in a worse position than other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th January, advertising to the Convocation of the Allahabad University, regrets to say that the Convocation was not such a great success as it was expected to be. The arrangements in the College Hall were not quite satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the University, being busy at the time in making suitable arrangements for the reception of Prince Albert Victor in these provinces, was unable to preside at the Convocation, and His Honor's absence was a great disappointment to the people. The speech made by Sir John Edge, the Vice-Chancellor, on the occasion was quite inaudible, and treated of no important matter. It would have been well if he had availed himself of the occasion to explain the educational policy of Government and to address suitable encouraging remarks to the graduates. Referring to the Convocation of the Calcutta University, the *Hindustán* observes that the inaugural address was delivered on the occasion by a native for the first time. Lord Lansdowne, the Chancellor, in his speech, explained the reasons why Dr. Gurudas Banarji had been appointed Vice-Chancellor, praised him for his abilities, and asked him to deliver the inaugural address. His address was not inferior to the addresses made by his predecessors, and justified the praises bestowed on him by the Viceroy. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* refers with approval to some of the remarks made by the Vice-Chancellor regarding the native graduates.

A correspondent of the *Nairang* (Agra), for December, referring to the examiners appointed for the approaching Allahabad University examinations, regrets to say that the selections have not been made with proper care and caution. Babu Ram Náth Chatterjee has been appointed examiner in history for the Intermediate, the B. A. and the M. A. examinations, but his *forte* is mathematics and not history. He was Professor of Mathematics in the Agra College for five or six years. Similarly several other men have been appointed examiners in those subjects of which they do not possess a thorough know-

The examiners appointed by the Allahabad University.

ledge. Another objection to which the appointments are open is that some men have been appointed examiners in more than one subject. The examiners have to finish their work within a limited time. An examiner in two subjects will not be able to do his work with the same care as he would do if he had only one subject. If a sufficient number of competent men could not be found in these provinces, some men in other provinces might have been appointed examiners. Again, it is difficult to understand why no Professor of the Agra College has been appointed an examiner. The best proof of their ability is to be found in the circumstance that they were repeatedly appointed examiners by the Calcutta University and their pupils achieved marked success at the University examinations. A general idea prevails among the people at Agra that the Allahabad University is prejudiced against the Agra College. It is the duty of the University to check the spread of such an idea. It is to be hoped that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who is the Chancellor of the University, will see that the Professors of the Agra College are not left out in the cold in future.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
76 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th January, refers to the nine post-offices which have been established in the Kumaun district since the 1st idem by the Postal Department, and observes that it has not yet transpired whether the old district dāk, the expenses of which are paid from the three per cent. dāk cess levied from landholders, and which carries their letters free of charge, will be abolished. But the abolition of the district dāk would be an injustice to them, because in that case they would have to continue to pay the cess and would also have to pay postage for their letters. There was no need for the establishment of the new post-offices, as the old dāk system fully meets the present requirements of the people. The cost of the new postal system will amount to Rs. 1,000 a month, while the income will be comparatively small. Hence it is to be hoped that the postal authorities will reconsider the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, in its column of miscellaneous news, states that another native has lately had the honour of being killed by a European soldier.

A native alleged to have been killed by a European soldier at Mian Mir.

The heirs of the deceased would do well to make over all his property to the soldier as a reward for the honour done him by the latter.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain...	1899-90. Jan. 21st	1890. Jan. 27th	240 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 20th	" 26th	200 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 21st	" 25th	63 "
4	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	" "	200 "
5	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alimu-l-lah	" "	" 24th	493 copies (in- cluding 283 copies taken by Govt.)
6	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	20th	23rd	76 copies.
7	<i>Amiru-l-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 16th	" 25th	150 "
8	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 18th & 25th...	" 21st & 27th,	164 "
9	<i>Asad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 24th	" 25th	240 "
10	<i>Bharat Jiwan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varmá,	" 20th	" 22nd	1,400 "
11	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishan Sarup	" 24th	" 25th	200 "
12	<i>Colonel</i>	"	"	"	Banwari Lal	" "	" 26th	" "
13	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 25th	" "	300 "
14	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar,</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 20th	" 22nd	468 "
15	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín	" "	" "	82 "
16	<i>Fitness</i>	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	" 26th	550 "
17	<i>Hilal</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Ilahi Baksh	" 18th & 25th...	" 21st & 27th	125 "
18	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalakanar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 19th to 25th,	" 21st to 26th,	415 "
19	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmá	" 19th	" 21st	300 "
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-monthly	Mahavir Prasad	" 15th 18th & 22nd.	" 23rd & 26th,	100 "

21	Kárnámah	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	... Muhammad Yáqúb,	20th	...	22nd	250
22	Káshí Pátriká	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	... Lakshmi Shankar	" 24th	...	" 26th	500 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govt.)
23	Káyasth Akhbár	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	... Budra Prasád	"	...	24th	1,300 copies.
24	Káyasth Pátrika	... " "	"	Monthly	... Bhagwán Prasád	" For January	...	23rd	217
25	Káyasth Reformer	... Bareilly	"	Weekly	... Thákur Prasád	" Jan. 11th & 25th,	...	26th	350
26	Káyasth Shubh Chin- tak.	... " "	Hindi	"	... Thákur Prasád	" 20th	...	25th	250
27	Káyasth Upkárak	... Agra	Urdu	"	... Náráyan Prasád	" 21st	...	27th	300
28	Khurehd-i-Áfáq	... Pilibhít	"	"	... Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 22nd	...	25th	200
29	Mashir-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow	"	"	... Ghulám Muhammad,	"	...	23rd	115
30	Matla-i-Núr	... Cawnpore	"	"	... Gaurí Shankar	" 18th	...	21st	50
31	Mawj-i-Narbudá	... Hoshangabad,	"	"	... Abdu-l-Karim	" 15th	...	26th	300
32	Mihir-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor	"	"	... Karimu-l-lah	" 21st	...	24th	370
33	Nairang	... Agra	"	Monthly	... Pyareswar Náth	" For December	...	27th	300
34	Naiyar-i-Asam	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	... Anjad Ali	" Jan. 20th	...	24th	250
35	Najmu-l-Hind	... " "	"	"	... Avtar Krishn	" 9th	...	25th	175
36	Najmu-l-Hind	... Jaunpur	"	"	... Muhammad Muhsin,	" 20th	...	21st	87
37	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	"	"	... Jamná Dás Biswás,	" 23rd	...	26th	400
38	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	"	"	... Shiva Náráyan Lal,	" 15th & 23rd,	...	21st & 26th,	50
39	Nasim Akhbár	... Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	... Dwárká Prasád	" 20th	...	24th	200
40	Nisamu-l-Mulk	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	... Fahimu-l-din	" 24th	...	27th	100
41	Nyaya Sudhá	... Harda	M a r á t h í English.	"	... Wasudeva Bhaskar...	" 22nd	...	24th	400
42	Oudh Akhbár	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	... Sheo Prasád	" 20th to 25th,	...	21st, 24th & 25th.	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Prayág Samádhár	... Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	... Dewaki Nandan	" 20th	...	21st	400 copies.
44	Rafiu-l-Akbár	... Benares	Urdu	"	... Ghulám Husain	"	...	23rd	250
45	Rahbar	... Moradabad	"	"	... Partáb Kishun	" 16th	...	22nd	100
46	Razul-Akbár	... Gorakhpur	"	"	... Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	...	26th	325

